THE LIBERATOR

From the Boston Recurrier
SLAVERY IN THE TIME OF CHRIST AND



VOL. VIII OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKING

BOSUCT, MASSAGEUSETTS. PRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1838.

anking on p

The that known N. F. Remain, can reimake the auth of the too arthur CONVENTION.

We had the privilege of attending on this grand occasion. Half a thousand delegates from ten or cleven estate represented young anti-slavery there in the metropolis of the North. They truly represented their constituents. They met to give the old red dragon a broad side, and they poured into his foul and blood-smeared hulk, as deadly a fire as Paul Jones did into the Bratish shop, when he sunk her in the night by a single shot. The dragon will die of that fire, if he never had received another. It was mortal—but it will be repeated. Assurance will be made more sure. He will flounder about and kick and beat the sea with his tail—(for bout and kick and beat the sea with his tail-(for he is all sorts of a creature) and while he per-ishes, we will harpoon him and lance him and spear him and knife him.— War to the knife and the knife to the hilt, as they eard at Sara-goss. Not the Bowie knife—that is his weapon goss. Not the Bowie knife—that is kis weapon—but a knife sometimes called 'sword of the Spirit.' The Convention sat from Wednesday morning, May 70th, to Friday night following, and was througed by thousands. It sat most of the time in the Marthoro chapel, a beautiful new edifice, restred like the Pennsylvania Hall, for the discussion and free hearing of the word for free discussion and free hearing of the word

of God.

There are no pews in the chapel. The seats are free to all, who want to worship God.

'There are two places,' said a distinguished N. H. judge, where men ought to be equal—the church and the churchyard.' Markbore' will seat, we should think, from 2000 to 3000 persons, and every seat a good one.

Behind the pulpit ascends a platform, from
which a series of scars ascends to the rear of
the building, with steep ascent—the place of
the singers. From the rear, on either hand, to the building, with steep ascent—the place to the singers. From the rear, on either hand, to front and centre of front extends the gallery—hung lightly and gracefully, and alfording, alone, space for an isomense congregation. Under this, in fair view from the pulpit, spreads the ground floor—the whole within beautiful and point blank reach of the pulpit, which seems the contre of gravity and of motion, as it were, of the whole interior. It is so planned that motocracy can't approach it, in force. They can't burn it down, without berning the hotel and basarding the heart of the city.

the heart of the city.

The father of Peleg Sprague of Paneuil Hall was chairman of the convention. "A good cow may have a bad calf !-- and what a 'capital calf 'must be be, that can't discern the signs of times enough to ferrese the eril of publicly and conspicuously and notoriously vindicating outhern alrecholding, and assembling the abolitionists for rousing the nation to suppress it; and shaking the bette mob by the ears to infurint them and set them on to the friends of the slave!

Some account of the speakers and debates will be attempted beneafter. One day a storm seemed brewing that threatened the harmony, as it is called, of the Convention; but it turned out to be wholesome agitation merely. Anti-diavery harmony fears no storm. It is too deep-ly rooted to be endangered by tempests which thake only its branches. The rooting is storm proof. Their apparent 'discord' is 'harmony not understood' by the lookers on in Venuc-lt is the discord of personal independence and fearlessness of results—and the harmony of great principles and eternal truth whereon anti-elavery action will land all honout spirits. • We ask no fictious Union, no sham-harmony, no such harmony as belongs to a slaveholding Union. The Union we want is what will come of free and full agitation and discussion of time-honored exiquities. A few worthy brethren protested against some doings of the convention. We honor their independence and featurements but think that they were mistaken and that they will orentually see it, for they are dischar-

but think that they were mistacen and that they will eventually see it, for they are disceraing folks—some of them lyox-yed.

James T. Austin ventured into the Convention. It chanced that Alvan Stewart touched upon the ineffable measuress of manthieving and the more ineffable despicability of setting as caterers and vindicaters of this light-ingered economy here in the North — Herald of Peredson.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT. This distinguished writer and poet appeared upon the Anu-Slavery platform at the Nove-Kogland Convention, and made a speech in cation of his recusant brothren who stood aloof from the abolition enterprise,—or in other words did what they could to chairuet it. The burden of their defence was, that they wanted light. Give them light, and Mr. Pierpont, and they are with you ;- we ask but for light Give him but light, and Ajaz asks no more. Now it seems to us that no greater reproof could be administered - a severer sentence of disapprohation be prenounced, than is included in rindication. Light wanted t and by whom and on what subjects? Why, by the learned and titled clergy—the rabbies—the teachers—the luminaries of the land—the sources of other people's light—the fountains whence all other orbs draw light. They in the dark—the vary suns of the time, who will bear the suggestion from an abelitionists as illy as the Pope would bear a hint of his fallibility from a Protestant! The profesiant, learned, educated, doctorated divines of the land of liberty, when the 19th century is in its 39th year, in want of light-Light on what subject? Why, on the first principles of the New-Testament—on the application of the Lare thy neighbor as thyself—on the "Who is my neighbor?" They want to see their way clear to advocate the immediate abolition, by repentance and reformation, of the most dis-bolical system of enslaving people in America-of stealing and colling into children—of parents colling their own children, yea, rearing them for male, as farmers do celus or steers and pige. Poor, benighted doctors, they want a lantere ! We want light, said Rev. J. Pierpont; we long for it as the tast panteth after the water-brook. A most singular illustration of the feeling of these men and their conduct in relation to why, they could find light by opening their eye-lids. They could see if they would look. They can see. They do see. They can't shut their eyes to the light that blazes through the land like sup-rise, or like broad lightning. It strikes through eyelids that are shut and compressed to-gether between oye-brow and cheek-bone. It can't be kept out by any organic obscuration. The hart after the brook!-- a poor dog rather, under hydrophobia, falling into convolutions at the sound of a brook-ripple, or the spout of a water trough? A but at mid-day caught out of his nook of concealment. Let them look to it They want light to see a way to be rid of slave-ry without repentance and reformation—in other words, without falling into the ranks of abolition-

ists - without stooping to follow Garrison. " And Ajax asits an more."

Ajaz was in a log when he uttered this, thrown on him, if we remember right, by Apollo the very god of day, to keep him from doing mischief to the friends and worshippers of that dividity. Alan was a heathen, a warrior; but even the heathen fighting man did not want light to see the character of stavery. He would not have defended child-stealing and women-selling, if Apollo had heaped an Egyptian night on to his head.

is wanted it is nogleness of eye. If their eye were single, their whole body would be full of

Can they doubt of the guilt of alareholding? Can they doubt of the justice and safety of im-mediate aboliton? Can they doubt the sin of opposing thus? Can they doubt that the ab-olitonizes are, under God, fast bringing it about? Can they think this is not the way, and that there can be any other way under heaven f

The editor who thinks otherwise, must be strangely ignorant of the ways of nature, and of the chameter of our countrywomen. Philan-

Arm-SLAVERY POLITICE. It is now asserted in the hostile presses, that the abolitionists have passed a vote to make their principles political, and a world full of woes is poured out upon them in consequence. This assertion is also false. Abolitionists, as such, do not intend to poin either of the great political parties, or to become a political party themselves. But this they do intend. They mend to have their influence felt and respected, and their rightatific equal rights of all, regarded. They will not help to send insolent fellows to Congress, who are to congress, not help to send insolent fellows to Congress, who, as soon as they are energy seated in power, will look down with seorn upon their constituents, and cast away their rights—the right of petition, the freedom of speech and of the press. No, they will another a their votes—Will you sell us, as slaves, for southout respect our rights and the rights of the nation? Or will you sell us, as slaves, for southout every the their votes—Will you, when invested with power, act like men—like freemen, or like demaggues, hypocrites and traitors? And they will vote for those, whose answers are most conformable to right and reason, without regard to political party. Lot traitors tremble. The time is coming when their moral principles will be sitted, and their actions constituend whom freedom, and right, and justice, and truth, will not be 'laid upon the table,' but will be read, debated, considered and acted upon.—Lyno Record.

The Moloch of old, his jawe drip with the whites—and fraid the white people would choose a nigger president, one of these days; the Bible is in favor of slavery—and it would excite the slaves to insurrection, if we should permit them to read it. — History of America. — Friend of Man. i Man.i

From the Friend of Man.

Thus freely flowed to onve what Warren's benght."

Past fruity found to east what Walken's BOUGHT.

From the Athens (Tran.) Courser, June 9.

LATE FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY Major Hennet, Paymester U. S. Army has ed, was poured out by the sword for which they set returned to this place from Fort Cass, and plead.

Of all the objections I ever heard against the

It was painful to see John Pierpont, the auther of "A Word from a Politicuer," groping
for light at accades. But he will not long
grope. He will write himself into day. The
absence of Pensylvania Hall, one would think,
might show him his way.—It is not light that lions of slaves and Indiana. The geospel abbor-

COMMUNICATIONS.

MINE ANSWER TO THOSE WHO DO ACCUSE

Ur with Anascer and Blooming. How? Thus, and only thus, I tuck as an advector of peace. Let all bitterness and urath and anger be put away, with all malice, and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgivers and Re ye followers of God as dear that there can be any other way under heaven to No-no-Ib.

WOMEN LECTURERS.

Some of our cotemporaries are giving themselves a great deal of needless trustde about our selves a great deal of needless trustde about our fair coactry women. They are so affault of their violating the proprietes and deconcies of life. We would advise such to mind their own households. American mosen are as good judges of what is becoming their character and station, as American mess. We should like to know whence an editor derives his authority to prescribe the mets and bounds of female delicacy, and, it care hos abstrary roles are violated, to lay down as the penalty, a strati-jacket and knastic any lam. There is an impertinent arregance in such a claim that we have not been able to attain to.

For one, we have never believed in the propriety of women lecturing publicly to premise our same and so and a law as a general custom, but it they think proper to do so, we shall not question their right. They are as much anuide to think that women are responsible to man alone, and not to God.

The custom, we are sure, will never become a general custom, but it man alone, and not to God.

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The custom, we are sure, will never become a general custom, but it man alone, and not to God.

The custom, we are sure, will never become a general custom, but it will not be subverted. While marrying and given in marriage shall continue, the public actors on this wold's stage will for the most part be mean additions an impossibility, so that our panciatibles editors who way as well talk of something else.

For a century at least to come, a was majority of the women of America will be wires, mothers and daughters, and for one, we have not the alightest fear that they will ever become a relations.

The editor who thinks otherwise, must be strangely ignorant of the ways of nature, and of the character of our countrywomen. Philese through the processing and or whic

regardenness; and in which the gleaning swend, the glittering spear, the prancing war horse, the clashing steel, the camen's murderous roar, the mangled corpus and goments rolled in blood, shall never be seen nor heard.

Ur with anabety. How? Submit to the property that he can the Lord's when the first the Lord's when the

powers that be for the Lord's sake and for conscience sake. Wherever you are in slaveholding America, in Russia, in Arabia, in Con-stantinople, in Tartary, in Van Dieman's land, or among the feer e Indians of the north west coast, submit to the powers that be, though those powers per recute, oppress, rend and de-wour you like vavening wolves. Resist not—no not even the slight oppression of the British, to free themselves from which, Americans fought and butchered their brethren Syears, nor resist

The Parater.— Fire reasons.— Mrs Quand of no better principles, to whip, imprises, hang and butcher our domestic fores, and commit the boops are off—it's full of suds—besides, I the hoops are off—it's fail of auds—besides, I never had one—because I washes in a barrel; you see ut—hay?—History of Weston.'

Ten more resours—equally cogest.—Mr. Slaveholder, let the appreased go free! 'Can't no how. They lose me so well, they would'nt leave me on no account—the revengeful creatures would cut my threat, directly, if I should take my feet off their necks; besides, they are too stupid and lary to take care of themselves, they east me now more to support them than they east me now more to support them than they east—be mownered to support them than they east—be meaned and the sword—the whole physical force of the nation—the whole south, and the nation would'nt be able to give us a suitable compensation; fraid they'd marry my darters—'cause every body knows the natural repagnance between the two races is such that we could'nt endure to live on the care and hunted Indian—protects the poor alave and hunted Indian—protects the poor alave and hunted Indian the same continent with them; siggers can Like Moloch of old, his jaws drip with the

never more fatally deceived by Satan, than when he was persuaded to seek safety to liberty and life in the award-in brute force. So complete is the delusion, that men think necessity is laid upon them to have a sword in the hand of some Mr. Goodell. —I have seen this sentiment somewhere, and I wish to have it seen floating in capitals on ten thousand flags, in these United States, on rue true or July, 1839. One beauer, having this motto, should be unfuried on the apot where Warren fell; another on the surfectional of Boston and west of Alton, and at all intermediate cities and villages, the coming fought. of July should present to the eyes of the few world, so far as the enforcing principle, the explortonery soldiers, who remain, and to our sword, is concerned. "THEY THAT TAKE revolutionary soldiers, who remain, and to our sword, is concerned. THEY THAT TAKE children, and to the eye of every freeman, the THE SWORD, PERISH BY THE SWORD. Those, therefore, who plead that men have a right to organize a government and to invest of tyranny, and slavery, of anarchy, bloodshed and murder - since all the blood that ever flow-

recently returned from a tour in Georgia, and non-enforcing peace principle, this is the most from official accounts there were four thousand abourd. Anarchy and bloodshed? How can two hundred Cherokees collected, and every the principle of non-appeal to rolence, to brue reason to believe there are now quietly collected about his thousand.

It is confidently believed not more than five man? But his first principle is submission bundred of the Georgia Indians remain to be collected.

The Tennessee Indians were voluntarily coming in on the invitation of the Commanding General, and there is no doubt they might soon to collected without the slighest violence or discomiture to the Indians.

It is accretained from all quarters that the address of Gen. Scott to the Indians, together with his general order, has had the happiest effect in inducing them to come in from all quarters.

On the 12th instant, the collection will commence in the North Carolina and Alabama.

District, and there is scarcely a doubt that they government, a DISCRETIONARY power over

rently rejects the bloody principle and the preensions of those who plead for it, and substruct ute in its stead, the safe, elevating, divine prin ple of unqualified, unlimited aubinitation

Anarchy and bloodshed, spring from the nor forcing peace principle! Show us have enforcing peace principle! Show as hew a man, who believes it sin to appeal to arms in his own hands or in the hands of a magistrate. has own hands or in the hands of a magistrate a sin to inflict an injury on the person of an enciency, and acts accordingly, can ever shed any blood. Or show us how men of violence, who do carry arms and trust in arms for protection—show us how any Assessa being can ever injure the person of one who, as he knows, would trather soiler and die than injure him. Amerby and murder, from non-resistance! As well might you look for the apples of Sodom on the rose of Sharon and the his of the valley.

Thus said the Lord, cursed is he that trusteth in man and maketh fleet his arm, and whose their man and maketh fleet his arm, and whose their departest from the Lord, for he shall be the health in the desert and shall not see when good cometh. Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord and whose hope the Lord is for he shall be os a tree planted by the water shall be speech made by the Governor in the inflict he shall be os a tree planted by the water shall not see when shall be os a tree planted by the water shall not speech made by the Governor in the speech

what man can do unto me, for though I walk by Parliament to antitroris the condition of the apprentirrough the valley of the shadow of death, I tires, was unsatisfactory to the planters—even more so will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod than the measure of disconditional adolition would have

H. C. W. Boston, April 19, 1839.

A RECREANT MINISTER

"Yet hath he not root in himself but dureth for a while; for when inhulation or persecution aniseth be-cause of the word, by and by he is offended." Bausswicz, Me., June 18, 1838.

BROTHER JOHNSON :- The Rev. N. H. HARDING OF North Carolina excepted the desk of the congregational form of the Spines yesterday, in the absence of Mr.

We subjet the appeals of the Governor, together with Adams. He took occasion to the afternoon to make the proceedings of the Assembly upon its some very gratuitons and invidious remarks, reflecting upon new manners and abolitomies. His teat was, "He that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, even as he is pure. He wert on to show, that a person might possess many very prominent characteristics and not processes many very prominent characteristics and not processes this hope. A person might be very tood in his professions, and be able to make arrong appeals to the pattern of an audience, he might go about the tourity of all accretics, and persons great advocate of a occarry, or of all accretics, and yet have none of this hope. Alsa's said be, 'for the times' Formerly professions of religion studied their Bibles, and were very still, and did not sair op the ensairy of the world, then the inducence of the Law, as an obligation of the National faith.

I shall lay before you some despatches on now the church inself has become the great aguator. I shall la Query—Does the church possess as much aguaing this subject, power as it did in the days of the Apostles I What a Gentlemes, eratming influence Christ's preaching generally pro-

er he returned again to the South, on 'due redection ed to their class in other colonies.
and much prayer,' he became 'a strong anti-davery Gentlemen of the Council, man, and in July, 1834, he wrote to the Rev. Mr. Adams of this place, stating the change that had taken

The change in the subject of classers and reviews.

In this posture of affairs, it is my duty to de-

that he was now a 'atrong actisalvery man.' Here follows an extract from that elter.

'You remember that while I was with you last summer, I was much opposed to the actisals very society, and controlled that the colonization scheme was a full land the only remember for the evits of slavery, and that it will operate as a double blessing, by securing also the future interests of the planters.

I was much opposed to the catisals very society, and that it was posed to the solid premember for the evits of slavery, and that it made a sor of talk before the sudents; it was posed talk, for it was a muserable theore. I do not know that what I said had any effect against the anti-lavery so what I said had any effect against the anti-lavery so what I said had any effect against the anti-lavery so what I said any effect against the anti-lavery so which were then wayering, have, after mature deliberation and much prayer, been entirely changed; and that I am now a strong anti-lavery man. Yes, after mature reflection, I am the sworn enemy of also rery in all its forms and with all its erils. Honeefering it is a part of my religion to oppose slavery. I am greatly surprised that I should in any form by we been the sprologist of a system so full of deadly poton to all boliness and behavelones, as also cold hearing dyramy, and the fruitful payers of unambered evils to the oppressor and the oppressed, the one thousands part of which has never been brought to the light.'

Mr. Harding was maked while here this time, what

Mr. Harding was asked while here this time, what

Mr. Speaker, and Grail

thought of the abelian effort. is a necessary minister on account of regard to the some rights, cought not created an anti-alarety notice in the desk of an entirelized regain, cought not create an anti-alarety notice in the desk of an entirelized regain, cought not a pre-slavery minister from respect to the some rights? This is sered at the opening of the session, to resistant reference of the resistance of the resist

At the close of Mr. Harding's are mon, he mid that on the mean no disperpert to the Executive, but he has one trapposition to the expect that the momentum topics contained in warm his audience to beware that in your real to do the speech required the maturest consideration your duty to the colored people, you do not make my children and your investment, recreating assense. That you may be aware with what ademn weight the warm of the opperantic ship from the lat of August, but he would any, let it be abandoned from pie of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complet of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complete of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complete of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complete of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complete of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complete of Brunswick, let me add that the large and complete of the would therefore move that the speech be made the order of the day for to-matter, who sat an hour and a half and seemed to describe the speech as they fell from their Mr. Panton did not hear any reason advanced your the words of the speakers as they fell from their

Harding as it respects this question without deeply noutning over his pulpable inconsistency, and awful legeneracy as a professed ambassador of God. ht leaches, nevertheless, a lesson which may be services-ble to the precious cause of the slave.

change the heart. When he came to Brunswick to 1833. te was dark in mind, seared in conscience, and bard in heart. He came in contact with abolitionus, and of

miserable appoint. O may God hauten the time when support the motion for going into the state of the the minutey and the church of the North shall be as island.

BOSTON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1808. OLIVER JOHNSON, ETITOR PRO. TEM.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Ms. Gazanov being in Brook en Conn., all etters intended for his private perms, and not for publication, should be directed to him at that

is, for he shall be os a tree planted by the waters, that appendeth out her roots by the river,
and shall not see when heat cometh, but her
leaf is always green; and she shall not be withtered in the year of drought, neither shall cease
from yielding fruit.

'In GOD have I put my trust, I will not fear
what men senden any see for thought I will by Parliagent to are always all appears that the bill passed
the southwest to appears that the bill passed

than the measure of disconditional abolition would have been. So obnotions ever some of its provisions, that in order to get rid of them, the planters seemed deposed to do the very thing which Parliament refused to be fer fear of giving them of them? There is hardly any room for doubt, that the 330,000 apprentices of Januara will go froe on the first of August. The care arrival will provise them have to the abostion information. anquestionably bring us the cheering information that the measure has been carried to the Legislative Assembly by a nearly unanimous rote. If so, it will fasten another nail-nay, a huge spike, in the coils of Amer-

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly, ert on to show, that a person might prominent characteristics and not a person might be very toud in his of the Island under the Laws of Apprenticeship,

I shall lay before you some despatches on

General agitation, and Parliamentary interduced in the community!

It may be known to you, that this is the same man, who, in 1803, came to this place to vinit his friends, as ter rending in a shave State some ten or dozen years, but still they have rested in aober and quiet and while here delivered a colonization fecture to the hopes, relying on your generosity, that you will students and reflected upon the cause of the slave. Af extend to them that boon which has been grant-

ams of this place, stating the consequence of the place in his mind on the subject of slavery, and requesting him to say to those students before whom he made need to you the early and equal abolition of need to you the early and equal abolition of any configuration. his 'poor talk' on his 'miserable theme,' (colonization) apprentices hip for all classes. I do so in confi-that he was now a 'atrong noti-slavery man.' Here dence that the apprentices will be found worthy

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly, he thought of the abolition efforts now, and he replied Jamaica is in your hands—she requires re-

be answered affirmatively, if it is as sacred a duty to place—and the speech be made the order of the er allowered aminaturely, it is as acceed a day so day for to-morrow. In asking the House to dome, as it is to be a dumb dog and not bark at all.

At the close of Mr. Harding's aermon, he said that on to mean no disrespect to the Executive, but he

Mr. Panton did not hear any reason advanced by the Hon, member who had just spoken, to usual the hone in departing from its usual practice. He hoped, therefore, that the comnittee would be appointed

induced by appointed.

Mr. Grossett supported the motion. He too was not satisfied with what had been said by the line the precious cause of the stare.

1. The passet of anti-stavery truth to drive darkness from the understanding, convect the conscience and change the heart. When he came to Brunswich in 1831,

he island. It will furnish an opportunity to every member to deliver his sentiments upon Mr. Barelay expressed his bopo that the pre-

the momentum and get when the prevention the south with the arrows of truth ranking in his boson, and at though sorrounded with adverse influences, against the rose of friends, against the view of the chorch, and the preventing current of popular feeling, he stood up and declared himself a strong anti-alavery man, and that the nerthrib is about he a part of his religion to a stood or about the nestry. It was an hour of aplended triumpt for truth, for error under such circumstances over produced such an influence upon the mind of mortal therefore affords as arking an illustration of the powers anti-alavery truth, and he, like Berney, Thome and others, or when persecution came, tallen away.

2. We are the withering, mildew inducance of six-very on the southern ministry and church. It has been the financial of the clark and street has heart against the cry of the bleeding captive, and again to become the "applicated for the bleeding captive, and again to become the "applicated for the listance of the bleeding captive, and again to become the "applicated for the listance of the clark and again to become the "applicated for the listance of the clark and again to become the "applicated for the listance of the content."

The stood did not nee what benefit could result from referring the speech to a committee. He was not once for going into the state of the listance of the counter. The referring the speech to a committee that the production to all boliness and benevolence."

2. We see that he is a very firstle-minded man, or a Lord Sligo was Governor. He therefore would

bold and sections for liberty and humanity, as the bold and sections for liberty and humanity, as the southern clergy and church are for shavery and oppression.

SIMPLEX VERITAS.

Mr. Guy said there were more precedents lar character for not going into the state of the island than for which the but sion.

ing with this epoch in a different way from ing with this speech in a different way from that in which eshers have been dealt with. The Gevernor's speech contained nothing more than what were contained nothing more than what were contained as a prepared to do. In short, he would stare that a bid had already been prepared by him, which he intended to introduce to-morrow for the abstrain of the apparent reship on the last of August ment.

Mr. March remarked that there were some inconsistencies in this speech of the Plan, membering with the contained on the process tention of the inconsistencies in the speech of the Plan, membering with the contained on the process tention of the inconsistencies in the speech of the Plan, membering with the contained on the plan of the plan.

for March remarked that he every some inconsistencies in the speech of the Hon, member from Port Royal. He said that he had moved the order of the day, for going into the Governor's opeach to-morrow, in order to allow time for members to consider what steps they sught to take, and to come down to the house preparation of the control o d to a roid discussions of an unpleasant nature, and yet the Hon, member had argued afterwards and yet the Hon, member had argued afterwards as strenuously for referring the speech ton committee of the whole hunce, where it would, as a matter of course, elicit the fellest discussion. He hoped the knows would not depart from its usual practice, but refer the speech to a committee to prepare an snewer thereto.

Mr. Thousand would ask permission to point out to the Hon, member for Port Royal a very striking capression which fell from him. He stated that he hoped the apprenticeship would be abandoned from Sunday next, and that it should not last till the first of August. Now he would like to know what was more likely to

would like to know what was more likely to would like to know which was hope likely to provoke a discussion than such a proposition. He deprecated such a line of conduct, and hoped time would be allowed, for a cool, calm, and deliberate consideration of the matter.

therate consideration of the matter.

Mr. Hamilton Brown also expressed his opinion in favour of referring the Governor's speech to a committee. He was entirely against burried steps being taken. He and soveral other members had just orrived in town, and had not ony time to talk over the business to be brought beome to talk over the business to be brought before the house, or determine what course they
ought to pursue. He hoped time would be
allowed members to consult together for the purpose of determining what was to be done for
the general welfare of the country.
Ulumstely, Mr. Pantan, Mr. Barcely, Mr.
Grossett, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. Jordon, Mr. Guy,
and Mr. Hill, were appointed a committee, and
his Excellency's speech referred to them.

RET. DATTO R. GILLERS. This is the man who pledged bimself to General Suirn, a few months ago, that he would send on to him at Peterborough the stayes of his friend 'Carter Brazion' of Virginia, provided Mr. Smith would agree to take care of their. To put the sincerity with which this and other similar offers the successivation which that and other similar opera-bad been made to abolitionists to the test, Mr. Smith not only accepted the terms and agreed to pay the ex-penses which might be incurred in bringing the staves to his residence, but went so far as to offer to furnish them with clothing suitable for the journey. Mr. Gillwas placed in a very unpleasant and awkward prediction.

He could not deny that his offer had been more than met, and feeling very doubtful whether Mr. Brason would accede to the proposal, he was very desirous cossible. He had the impudence, in these circumstanto enable him to fulfil a contract which he had volunta-rily made to being the slaves to Peterborough , thinking, probably, that Mr Smith, by refusing to grant such an unreasonable request, would furnish him with a sort of spology for refusing to fulfil his engagement. Meanwhite, Mr. Smith's proposal was published in the news-papers, and having found its way to Virginia, it arrested the attention of the 'Hon Carter Braxion,' who came out with a letter, deaying that he had ever expressed a willingness to emancipute his slaves on the terms mated by Mr. Gillmer. The Rev. apologist for slavery was now thirty cornered up. Having brand nothing from him for a long time, we were indulging the hope that the exposure of his insincerity would exert a favorable indusence upon his mind. A few days ago, we received from a friend in Philadelphia a copy of the Public Ledger, a paper printed in that city; and on opening it we found the following advertisement, from which it will be seen that he exhibits no signs of penitence. It was indeed cruel to hold him up 'as a mark to be shot at,' by publishing his own letters!

mark to be shot at, by publishing his own letters!

(I) Messas. Extross —As my character has been assaited with savage barbantly, and I, as an individual and a riergyman of the Presbyeran Chorreb, have been held up as a mark to be shot at by certain persons professing to belong to the school of the Abolitionist, I bereby declare before the public, that the aspersions which have been circulated relative to me, are narror. They have all ansen from the controversy which has been carried on for more than eightern months, with william Goodell, Eq., Rev. President Green, Hon. Carter Brauton, Germ Emith, Eq., and myself. A pamphlet on the subject has been published by a gentleman in New York Sinte, who has received so assimily to do so. A reply to this pamphlet, with my whole correspondence with the above named gentlemen, will be sauce from the press very shortly. The 'Pricids,' commonly called Quokers, will have the goodness to read my pamphlet, and all other Abolitonists. Dr. Sleigh, my measumable firend, has my regards for his kindness in offering to vindicate toyiced innocence in the respect of abolition, in circulating this pamphlet. DAVID RAY GILLMER.

A MISTARE. The editor of the Maine Advocate of College,) speaking of the resolution by which women were admitted as members of the N. E. A. S. Convention, says-

The resolution, it was be preceived, covers the whole ad of female rights, as now advocated by certain

In our opinion, this view of the authors to very far from leng correct. We do not think that the resolution aliaded to committed the Convention to the perolar views of those who are termed the advocates of women's nghis. It was no more nor less than a simple expresnon of a willingness on the part of those who voted for it, that women should meet with them in the Convenin the world series that they should note and speak if they were disposed, or felt it their duty so to do. It was not designed to write the question whether women should become ministers, lawyers, doctors, legislature, judges, generals, presidents or queeus. Kar dies it, as we think some of our friends are giving themselves a great deal of needless alarm about what will prove after all to be a very barmiess measure. What member of the late Convention would not have exceened it a privilege to laten to the thrilling eloquence of our staters from Somb Carolina ! And who would have taken the responsibility of calling upon them, or any other female coembers, to SHUT THEIR MOUTHS, if they had to say, as one. If we have women in our rahla, who feel it to be their day to speak for the dumb, shall the tords of creation' command stlence, and if the mandate is not obeyed, apply the GACT In the name of hu-manity, we say NO-and so, we firstly believe, will pay the wast majority of abolitonials throughout the country. And what if some of our brethreo think it surmes for women to speak? Will they therefore leave as t. We have too good an opinion of them to believe We think they will all are, on reflection, that even the measure adopted by the late Convention should e assumed by other similar bodies, it would furnish no just or necessary cause for division. Of one thing re are sure, and that is, that no threats of accession, rom whomsoever they may come, will taduce the great body of abolitionism to deny to women the right and the privilege of voting and speaking in our meetings, henever they feel it to be their duty to do m. The

very stones would cry out against such a measure. Ms. Joseph Mann, of Sandwich, informs os that although he was a member of the New England A. S. Convention, and contributed to defray its expen-ers, his name was not published on the roll of delegates. It is probable that there were other mistakes of a similar character, owing to the burry and confusion in which the business of such a Convention is necessarily

ws wsms.

d to comment on ion, when he was gare of S. C. who ther. th Mr. Legare, and so of remark could

LITERARY. For the Liberator

SONG Of the Abel tion as of Boston, on occasion of the An-mericary of our National Independence. Hait, tests morn! we green thy bright, Refulgem unts of gibbes light; Yes shadows fit before our eight, Architecture, mid hope's ewest gleams.

ence, in marchall'd files, we see, Moring, in gittering pagentity, While beralding this Jubiler, Our bright day proudly streams.

Hark! to the roll of drams, again! The inspiring tromp, which breather of fame; The camous peak the bugle's strain, While tells will music chime,

Say, thall we shout for Liberry ! Swell the glad chorus of the free, White much the scorege of therety, Thousands in anguish pine!

Own is a deeper, believ strain; Freedom for Afric's race we claim, Who, as a birthright, wear the chain, Crime's darkers penalty? On each soft breeze, which fans the skies,

Blent with glad riches, and echora rise From breaking bearts, o'er severed ties Of love and substancy. Bland stained the conduct, ere the yoke

Of faring power our brave aires broke; And shall see fear to aim the stroke, Which rends the capture's chain ? And shows hate he's a sure! Ah, no !

And shows how he's a season that fore.
For him we'll struggle with his fore.
"Till every grief-were breast shall glow
With Frondom's asserted flushe.
H. K. F.

For the Laberator. LINES,

Written on hearing a Clergyman assert, that it was a ain and shame he a Women to speak in as Asti-Sis-very Meeting.

Theo who by weenen want contained. When darkness o'er then being, She, who brat led thine torical steps, Fort might thy lisping tenger ! Now mashed at upon thy brow, Most she unto then sower! Parent, and husband, both her child,
From whence thy wondrons power?
Oh Man I then wert of woman born,

Like her thy 0mb as grass shall fail, Like has then shall depart.
Will thy soul stand responsible,

Before the Judge of all, For works by her here left undene, Christ's all unheeded call? Then strive not thou to stay the fount Of the Eternal one, For woman's estend right was seel'd

By God's beloved Son I shodder's when I heard thee say, Woman, speak not? his shame, Without bearing his a siz, You't the 'so Christ's own name." My heart's more otterance replied,

Great surentain, who are thou, That fain would quench the spirit's light, That see to thee might bow ? A vote then came where silence dwelt, On the deep spirit's car;

'The mortal man, frail as thyself, Truly, some of Apollo are, Most carely, some of Paul; But male and lemake both are one, In Christ the head of all,

THEY SING OF FREEDOM. Mesers. Tours and Kinnach, in their ishe work co-thed 'A are now in some in Actigue, Berbadone and amount, in the year 1-57, reparts that on attending a remainment of the Willoughby-Ray School, they bearend several expens in the writing broke, such as the following. Masters, give under year screenis that which is year and eyed. If I augist the cause of my green, what shall I do when I appear before my mea-ser, size.

fice.

A few years ago, say these gentlemen, 'and such as as the above would have exploited the echool new, thanks to Golf the negro children of Annars taught their from their blokes, from their senge, and from their copy locks too. I hap reset of fiberbay sing of it, and they write of it, they obtain to my in their school rooms, and they remark the account house and as a little with their actes, are every size of the alive with free echoes."

They size of Treedom: Afric's some

They sing of Precdom? Aftic's some Their notes of joyanes sing, And every hill and every dole All sing - the slolders at their play, The laborate at their toil, They chant a merry roundelay, And bless the forule soil.

They sing of Freedom! Africa some Their notes of joyance stag ; And every hill and every dela

All sing | the mountains and the plains, And sounding shores reply, In mermon and moledone strains, To hymne of liberty The rusting line-groves learn the song, And helds of varing care, And spery become well along

A grateful, loud Amen ! Cheave-They may of Freedom, dec. All sing! the master and the slave, The merant and the lord ; And each a thankful offering give,

For Liberty removed.
In crowds they throug the house of God,
Go bended haves they prove; Morey has broke the oppressur's rud. And wiped their tears away.

Cuonas-They mag of Freedom, the. All sing | have beautiful to love

Beneath the golden orange-grove, The myrds and the lime? Baneath the fragment cooling shade, Where spury leaves blow, The hill-top and the downry glade, Where sperking waters for Unsura-Tiey sing of Freedom, de-

All sing! amond these savegirt isles Courses and safery deadly Assumence as he the find with easier, And all lunckees well. The gregores Ameteria birds, Their gloves planes digital traffiguity activities of practice with With a waster sounds the air is stored

To tail the riving day Cuonvo-They mag of Freedom, &c. All sing I the children at their play, The laborer at their mil.

They shant a more remadelay, And bless the fertile sail. They sing of Frondum! Afric's con-Their notes of joyanes sing: And every hill and every dale, With Freedom's echoes sing. Beventy, June 9th, 1828.

HUMAN GUILT How large the chapter is of business guile! How run the monument that crome hash built? Founded in Paradier, the bear extrade, Deep taid and broad, to parth's removes ends Opened, through every age, the pile both rises, Danl its improve beight separes to bearen!

his afode on Long Island. His lady and children are stared at like wild beast on board as steambeat; he tranquilly observes on the scenery. His partners early remonstrated with his on the injury he was doing to his trade by publicly opposing slavery, and supported one another in declaring to him that he roust give up his connexion with the abolitionists. He heard them he and the abolitionists. He heard them he and the abolitionists are indicated off. When I was in America, immense rewards for the bend, and even for the South, through advertisements in the geovypapers and heardbill. Whether these rewards were really offered by any committee of vighance or not, was the same thing to Mr. Tappas, he was, in either case, in equal danger from wretches who would do the deed for money. But it cannot be thought improbable that a committee of vigdance should commit an act of any degree of eccentricity at a time of the same purpose of votics of the case of the services of the feliever of a race in the freed of the point of matrytodom by small heart of the signatures. Are these good names? said has Assamed the signatures. Are these good names? said has Assamed to the point of matrytodom by small heart of the signatures. Are these good names? and has a common one showed bin one of the same purpose, but in the abolition of slavery, and in exposure of the ecologistion whenever the beginning its complete triamph is merely a question of time.

Garrison lectured in New York in favor of the abolition of slavery, and in exposure of the collection of slavery, and in exposure of the collection of slavery, and in exposure of the collection of slavery and in exposure of the collect

and this threat procured for him what he wan ed. At his first lecture he fired the some of his bearers; among others, of Mr. May, the first Unitarian elergyman who embraced the cause. On the next Sunday Mr. May, to purnuance of the custom of praying for all distressed persons, prayed for the slaves; and was asked, on descending from the pulpit, whether he was mad-

Garrison and his fellow-workman, both in the printing office and the cause—his friend Knapp on at Washington, gives an additional interest takes of shabby paper, printed with old types, and new a handsome and flourishing news.

The debate upon this same subject now going on at Washington, gives an additional interest to the subject.

The joint resolution to withdraw the proposition for appropriation, was taken up the house. paper. These two heroes, in order to publish their paper, lived for a series of years in one on bread and water, " with sometimes, the paper sold nonnually well, 'the luxu ry of a bowl of milk. In course of time twelve

sen formed thomselves into an abolition society at Boston, and the cause was fairly afoot. It was undergoing its worst persecutions just before I entered Beston for the winter. I had resolved some time before, that, having heard every species of abuse of Garrison, I ought in fairness to see him. The relation of the above particulars quickened my purpose, and I mentioned my wish to the relation, who engaged that we should recent, mentioning that he supposed I was aware what I should encounter by anknowledgen a wish to see Garrison. acknowledging a wish to see Garrison. I cru visying at the house of a clergyman to Buston, when a note was brought in, which the me that

wholly expressive of purity, animation, and gen-

Baltimers, are to prepare himself to become an Col-litation, but to again the philanthropic Lundy in con-meting the Centus of Universal Envaronation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXECTED OF WILLIAM ELOYD GARRISON.

F. MANDY MATTERIA.

Exercised & Garcianals increases having expressed a searce to see the following detects in the Liberators were received. It is not seen to see the following detects in the Liberators with the control of t tleness. I did not now wonder at the citizen

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Debate in the Texan House of Representatives on the subject of aunexation to the United States

We find in the Houston Telegraph, the folfowing interesting account of the debate in the Texan House of Representatives, upon the final disposition of the resolution for withdrawing the application for agreemation to the United States. The debate upon this same subject now going

The joint resolution to withdraw the properi-tion for annexation, was taken up, the house having agreed to reconsider the vote of yester day upon that subject. After some amendmenu, the votes were again taken on the reselution, which was lost

Avez-Meuro. Brennan, Douglass, Gasley, Gant, Jones of Brazoria, Jack, Monifec, Patier

Mr. Jones read extracts of a lotter from our minister at the reast of St. James, setting forth the friendly feeling on the part of the Breich of the note quite against my will and kindly the process to annihility ber independence, the control of the mote quite against my will and kindly the formed States, the question of annihility that Mr. Carrison should call on me at the extreme considered. the more quite spanish my will and kindly traction of an interaction that Mr. Carriers should call on me in the autom was there considered as involving a war with Mr. tice, and was consequently hope to me instant what prejudices his slanderers had raised in the I was abolty taken by surprise. It was a countenance glowing with health, and the more than the I was a found to re-the was a countenance glowing with health, and the I was a found to re-the was a found to re-the was a found to re-the way to the United States. There wholly expressive of many approximation and was interested in a present to the United States. There was a found to the United States. were interests, too, in the United States, that clashed with our own here. Mr. Jones read This is a mistake Mr. Garrison was never a Quincy Adams, upon the subject of the annex-ming office. He was graduated only at a quincy Adams, upon the subject of the annex-ming office. Affair of I van to be pre-mily correct. Mr. Garrison west the feeling upon the subject in the States north the Fotowar,

Mr. Rusk was in layer of an immediate with-Att. Hask was but one madred tollars.

I The fibe was but one madred tollars.

I Not the 'fau' Air Tappan has been long above as a countenant to manner themselves to make the majour to manner themselves to make the majour to m

nothing. A large propertion of the people, however opposed to the annexation of Texas to their country—it would give strength to the South and that was what they were determined the South should not have Self respect required of us to lose no time in withdrawing a hopeless proposition—let us stand or fell upon our own ments. Even if we were willing to give to the United States all the advantages of the contract, she would not receive us. The matter, as it now stood, operated unfavorably to to we with regard to England, who, if she once saw that we were to stand upon independent ground, would be led by her interests to cultivate our friendship, and would at once receive of the united of our matter. On every view of the subject that could be taken, it was highly dealer and the first pumped overboard in each others arms, and some togethers.

The Fill and EPIRA RIOT.

The last archibition of a mas, his wife and two children, came on board the boat at Toleda.—While the fire was raging, the man worked by the will deep the fire was raging, the man worked by the worked by the said of our informant till they could stay on board no longer. Then, he and his wife threw their children overboard and his wife threw their children overboard and his wife threw their children court informant till they could stay on board no longer. Then, he and his wife threw their children overboard and his wife threw their children overboard and his wife threw their children overboard and pumped in after them. The father and two children were drowned—the matter was saved.

Several passengers went into convulsions with terror, on the deck, at the outset, and percentage our interests to cultivate our friendship, and would at once recognize our material couple, supposed to have embatted at Eric, jumped overboard in each other arms, and sank together.

The Fill and the first was a constant to the fill the first was a subject to the fill the first was a filled.

The fill and the fill

the fact as to the United States Government aleastining at this time from any action on over proposition of annexation, as closing the door intelly against all action on the subject. So far as his (Mr. Swifth) constituents were concerned, it was due to them to say, that they were in favor of annexation to the United States. The House had heard it gravely maintained, that one of the Representatives from the States of Massachusetts (Mr. J. Q. Adams) was at the head of a crusade pledged to the overthrow of certain institutions among as. If this be so, said Mr. S. that leader cannot at all events boast of many followers. His (Mr. Adams) was of the adaptive distinctly disapproved of the course upon that explosive subject. The editerion, though it as a subject in question, was, to say the least, no criterion at all. He, Mr. S. had receive the sanction even of his immediate constituents. Of the delegation from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams in relation even of his immediate constituents. Of the delegation from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams in relation even of his immediate constituents. Of the delegation from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams had, perhaps, three out of the south, and of contributing their visible with him upon this subject. In a publication of the subject in question, the property of the south, and of contributing their visible with him upon this subject. In a publication of the subject in the course which they sought to proscribe. If really desirates of the such, and of contributing their masters of the south, and of contributing their masters of the south, and of contributing their

ients of the people of the North upon this subject. With regard to the subject of annexation,
Mr. Swift said he felt bound to rote in accordance with the well known wishes of his consituents, who were opposed to the withdrawal
of the proposition. There was another reason,
of some importance, that had a bearing on the
question. The withdrawal of the progesition
would crush the hopes of thousands of emigrants from the United States, who were shally
pouring in upon our shores, buoyed up by the
amicspanious of a persky union of this country
with the one they had left. Whence, in any
future time of need, are we to look for that aid
which had already canbled us to roll back the
tide of Mexican isrosion, and hold out defiance
to the tyrnnt of the West! Will it come from
England! Will England marshal her chivalry
upon our provise, or open her thunders upon
the Gulf, in response to our call! No!, To the
people of the United States are we indebted for
what we have achieved and for being what we
now are. Let them not come among us, then,

Democrat. Let them not come among us, then, Democrat. only to listen to alanders upon themselves and

in mass until it became evident that the progress are greated fithe flames could not be created. The sum of the flames could not be created. The sum of th

or annexation.

Mr. Gant concurred with Mr. Rusk is most of his arguments.

Mr. Hill doubted the right of Congress to withdraw the proposition. The people had distributed it to be made, and would, if necessary, violence, to morale the Press—to prevent the carries of that which both a pure on the the Congress of that which both a pure and the Congress of that which both a pure and the Congress of that which both a pure and the Congress of that which both a pure and the Congress of that which both a pure and the Congress of that which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the Congress of the which both a pure and the congress of the which both a pure and the congress of the which both a pure and the congress of the which both a pure and the congress of the which better the pure and the congress of the which better the congress of the which a pure and the congress of the which a pure and the congress of the which are the which are the congress of the which are the direct it to be made, and would, if necessary, direct it to be withdrawn.

Mr. Thompson contended for the right of Congress to withdrawn, which he proposition, which he hought ought to be withdrawn.

Mr. Branch was in fevor of annexation. A large portion of the people of the United States were also in favor of it.

Mr. Swift rose and observed that he felt it incument open him to assign his weapons for the countries to the United States of the was about to give. He could not view the fact as to the United States Government.

stituents. Of the delegation from Marsachusetts, Mr. Adams had, perhaps, three out of twelve with him upon this subject. In a public meeting held not long since at Feneuii Hall, Boston—whose walls had been accustomed to echo the plaudite with which a brave and patriotic people were wont to greet the eloquent and spirit attiring appeals of the sages and freemen of Massachusetts—at a public meeting held in that memorable hall, the citizens of Massachusetts had passed sentence of coademination upon Mr. Adams and those who acted with bins. stitutions of which we so justly boast. For it Let us not be deceived, then, as to the opin-cannot be denied that these acts of violence ans of the people of the North upon this subject. With regard to the subject of annexation, to engender harred against Southern slavery—

THE LORD'S PRAYER OF THE FIELD OF BATthe gallant men they have left behind them—
let them not have cause to exclaim, 'Ingranlet them not have cause to exclaim, 'Ingrantude, then marble-hearted fiend.'

The Lord's Phayer on the Fifth of Battude, then marble-hearted fiend.' tude, thou marble-hearted fiend?

Ar. Gant said that he must dony that our proposition had been 'sparned,' as was alleged by some gentlemen. Ar. Forsyth had in his replies to Mr. Hunt, been perfectly respectful. His government had acted only as it was bound to do—bound upon principles of public law—bound by her relations with Mexico—bound by her relations, which forbade the acquirition of any foreign iterritory, or entanglement its foreign alliances.

Thy will be done on earth as it is in heapen.

His will in heaven is for peace, but you are BURNING OF THE WASHINGTON.

An Extra from the office of the Buffelonian, dated 17th inst. contains the following particulars of this melancholy disaster, as communicated by one of the passengers, Rev. Mr. indd, of Garretsville, Ohio.

The Washington loft Claveland, on her passes from Detroit, on June 14th, at 8 A. M. She for give they toke treated as her passes for more than 18th at 8 A. M. She for give they take treated as our treatesses as we for give they take treated as our treatesses as we sage from Detroit, on June 14th, at 8 A. dl. She proceeded on her way asiely, until Saturday, 2 o'clock, A. M. when she had arrived in the visionisty of Silver Creek, about 33 miles from Buffallo.

The boat was now discovered to be on fire, which proceeded from beneath the boilers. The passengers were alarmed, and aroused from passengers were alarmed, and aroused from their slumbers: such a scene of confusion and discovered to be delivered from evil, that is the evil discovered as those only of my readers can distress ensued as those only of my readers can being by whose spirit you are guided, in contri-imagine who have been in similar circumstan-

Despair did not however completely possess
the mass until it became evident that the progress of the fames could not be arrested. From
that moment, the scene beggare all description;
that the sevent has a number of the served before at the sevent that moment, the sevent that moment, the sevent has a number of the served before the transport of the served the sevent that moment, the sevent has a number of the served the served the city, and great was the gaping

Preparing for Publication ! minoup min

CONTROVERSY RESPECTING SEATERY, During the first seven years,

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES,

From the year 1830 to 1838. Every man should be his man-erread, and every man his maid-servent go free, that none should serve impelf of them. Thus south the Lord—Ne have as servered unto me, in preclaiming there were very one o his brother, and every man to his neighbor?

THE existing controversy respecting American alaryon compress the most maneatous interince collision which hear arisen during the distribute stuffiction of him which hear arisen during the distribute stuffiction of him which hear arisen during the distribute stuffiction of him maneatony definitions of the control of a carly favor uniform of him maneatony definitions, the characters and rank of seculity maneatony. Whether therefore we refer to the grandeur of the caulity, or in the congrainthe of the interests who are involved, that are red warfare to no time impressive to the smultifilities of the publicatoropis, than it is agricultured to the participants and to the speciality of the increase of the interests of the increase of the interest of the increase of the interest of the interes

Doston, Jeanury 1, 1639.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IVES & JEWETT, Dr. Beaumeru's Agenta for the cale of his junty Celebrated Progetable Universal Pilts for Essex County, have appointed Agenta in the fol-lowing Towns, of whom the Gensine Medicine may with certainty be obtained.

Danters, Parish—B. St.,
Danters S. Parish—Banual Travel
Danters Plains—Daniel Richards.
Middition—Daniel Emerson
Andrer S. Parish—Enoch Stavens.
East Breaford—Benj, Parker.
New Russley & Resjord—Gno. Spofford & Co.
Savgus—Gestgo Nawhall, P. M.
Lynn—James R. Newhall.
Manchester—A. H. Travel & Co.
Gloucester—Charles South, Ed.
Topofold—Nathaniel Pericy.
Eiser, N. Parish—E. Low.
Amesburg & Sotiabary—E. Porter
Newburgport—Charles Whipple.
O. Blacknoter.

O. Blacknoter. Yeseburgport-Charles Witten Rendey-O Blackontor, Insurah-Sannel N. Baker. James A.—Sanned N. Baker.
Hamilton—F. Dane.
Hendam.—David Starret.
Lynn, Swatespecati—I. W. R. Millet.
Hydids—Win H. Chapman.
Milhaus Falls—S. I. Varney.
Satisbury—B. E. Fificht.
Dancers Satisbury—B. P. Fificht.
Dancers Satisbury—B. P. Dandeeth's Pitte.

or tage.

1st. Never purchase of any individuals in Essex straig but of the above, for they are the unity persons althorized by Dr. B. as vendue of the Genuins Medi-

Purchasers of Dr. Brandreth's Pills, observe these

No. 2d. Droggists are nover appointed agents by Dr. B. 2d. Ask to see the Copper Plate Certificate of Agency e-rery Agent has one.

4th. Tresexance speak in acqualified terms of approbation of the GENUINE PILLS, whereas the countries have generally feen detected by their injurious flects.

IVES & JEWETT, Recorders,

No. 192 Esses Street, Salero.

Dr. Breadrath a General Agents for Essex Co'g.

AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE

American Slave!

NARRATIVE of James Williams, and American Since, who was for several years a dever on a cetton plantation in Alabama. Published and sold by 18AAC KNAPP, at 23, Combill—price, bound, 25 cts; paper

covers, 18 3-4 cm.

This work contains the simple and coverniabed story of an American Stave—of one whose situation, in the first place, as a favorite servant in an aristocratic family in Virginia, and affectuate as the sole and confidential driver on a large plantation in Alabama, afforded him care and peculiar advantages for accurate observation of the procited workings of the system. His intelligence, evalent candor, and grateful remembrance of those hinducates which in a label of slavery made has easy of suffering less bitter; the parfect accordance of his statements (made as different times and to different individuals) one with onother, as well as those statements themselves, all afford strong confirmation of the trath and accuracy of his story—Eurot.

Nore. The reader to referred to John G. Whittier, of timesbury, Ness., or to the following gentlemen, who are heard the whole or a part of his history from his win lips. Emmor Kumber, of Kumberton, Ps., Landley, and the state of the control of th

PREEDOM'S ALARM,

JUST RECEIVED at 25 Carnhall, price 12 12 cepts, "Freedom's alarm, or Lovejoy's vote from the crave. Words by Miss L. H. 2. Music compeand in eight peria, dedicated and presented to his beresved funity, by their sympathicing friend and servent, five Junathan Curis. The profits arising from the also of this work will be appropriated to the benefit of the family of the deceased."

AGENCY.

1. ENAPP, 25 Combill, is again for all the publications of the American Anti-Sharer Society. The
Quantedy Managame will shortly be insure, in an enstaged form, at \$5.00 per year. The most opener
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